



TRIGONOMETRÍA



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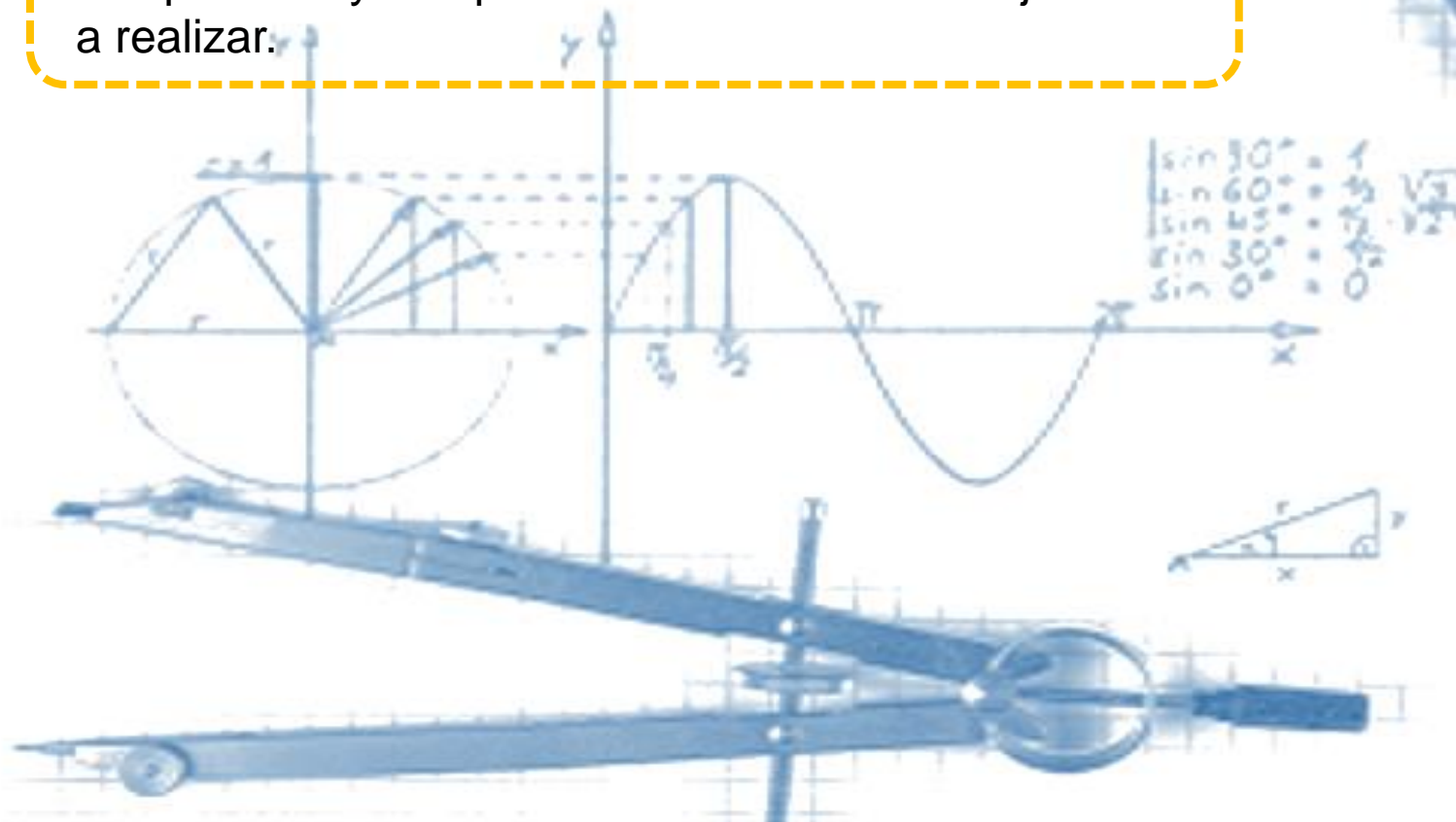
IDENTIDADES TRIGONOMÉTRICAS

**Identidades fundamentales –
Identidades auxiliares – Propiedad**

OBJETIVOS

Reconocer las identidades fundamentales; su forma despejada y su aplicación en los diversos ejercicios a realizar.

Identificar las identidades auxiliares; su forma comprobada y su aplicación en los diversos ejercicios a realizar.



$$\text{Sen}2x = 2\text{Sen}x\text{Cos}x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}(x + x) = \text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x$$

$$\text{Sen}(2x) = 2\text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar.

$$E = \frac{\text{Sen}2x + 2\text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x + 1}$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = \frac{2\text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x + 2\text{Sen}x}{\text{Cos}x + 1}$$

$$E = \frac{2\text{Sen}x(\cancel{\text{Cos}x + 1})}{\cancel{\text{Cos}x + 1}}$$

$$E = 2\text{Sen}x$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar.

$$E = 8\text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x.\text{Cos}2x.\text{Cos}4x$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = 4(2)\text{Sen}x.\text{Cos}x.\text{Cos}2x.\text{Cos}4x$$

$$E = 2(2)\text{Sen}2x.\text{Cos}2x.\text{Cos}4x$$

$$E = 2.\text{Sen}4x.\text{Cos}4x$$

$$E = \text{Sen}8x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

Demostración:

$$\cos(x + x) = \cos x \cdot \cos x - \sin x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

Demostración:

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(2x) = (1 - \sin^2 x) - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(2x) = 1 - 2\sin^2 x$$

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

Demostración:

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2 x - (1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$\cos(2x) = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar.

$$E = \cos^4 x - \sin^4 x$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)$$

$$E = (\cos 2x)(1)$$

$$E = \cos 2x$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\cos x = -\frac{1}{3}$; $x \in IIC$

Calcular: $\cos 2x$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$$

$$= 2\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{7}{9}$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\tan(x + x) = \frac{\tan x + \tan x}{1 - \tan x \cdot \tan x}$$

$$\tan(2x) = \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\tan x = -2; x \in IVC$

Calcular: $\tan 2x$

Resolución:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Veamos: } \tan 2x &= \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} \\ &= \frac{2(-2)}{1 - (-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $3 \tan^2 x + 4 \tan x - 3 = 0$

Calcular: $\tan 2x$

Resolución:

Dato:

$$3 \tan^2 x + 4 \tan x - 3 = 0$$

$$4 \tan x = 3 - 3 \tan^2 x$$

$$2(2 \tan x) = 3(1 - \tan^2 x)$$

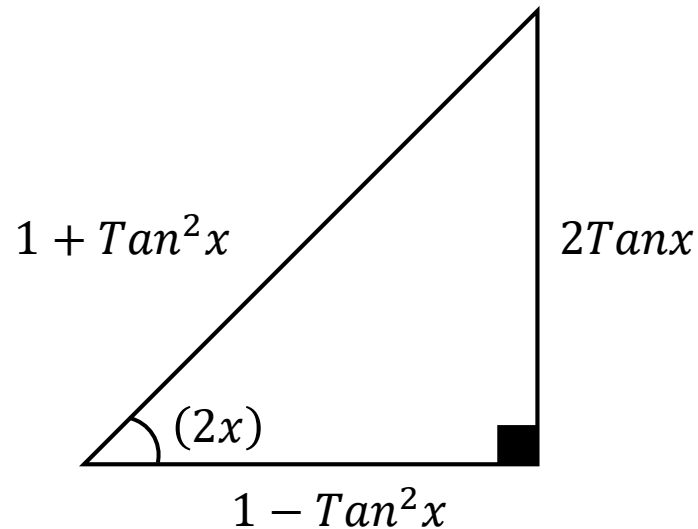
$$\frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\tan 2x = \frac{3}{2}$$

IDENTIDADES EN RELACIÓN A LA TANGENTE

Recuerda:

$$\tan(2x) = \frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}$$



Aplicando el Teorema de Pitágoras:

$$(H)^2 = (2\tan x)^2 + (1 - \tan^2 x)^2$$

$$(H)^2 = 4\tan^2 x + 1 - 2\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x$$

$$(H)^2 = 1 + 2\tan^2 x + \tan^4 x$$

$$(H)^2 = (1 + \tan^2 x)^2$$

$$H = 1 + \tan^2 x$$

Tenemos:

$$\sin(2x) = \frac{2\tan x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

$$\cos(2x) = \frac{1 - \tan^2 x}{1 + \tan^2 x}$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar:

$$E = \frac{2\tan(45^\circ - x)}{1 + \tan^2(45^\circ - x)}$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = \frac{2\tan(45^\circ - x)}{1 + \tan^2(45^\circ - x)}$$

$$E = \sin 2(45^\circ - x)$$

$$E = \sin(90^\circ - 2x)$$

$$E = \cos(2x)$$

EJEMPLO: Si:

$$3\tan^2 x - 8\tan x + 3 = 0$$

Calcular: $\csc 2x$

Resolución:

Dato:

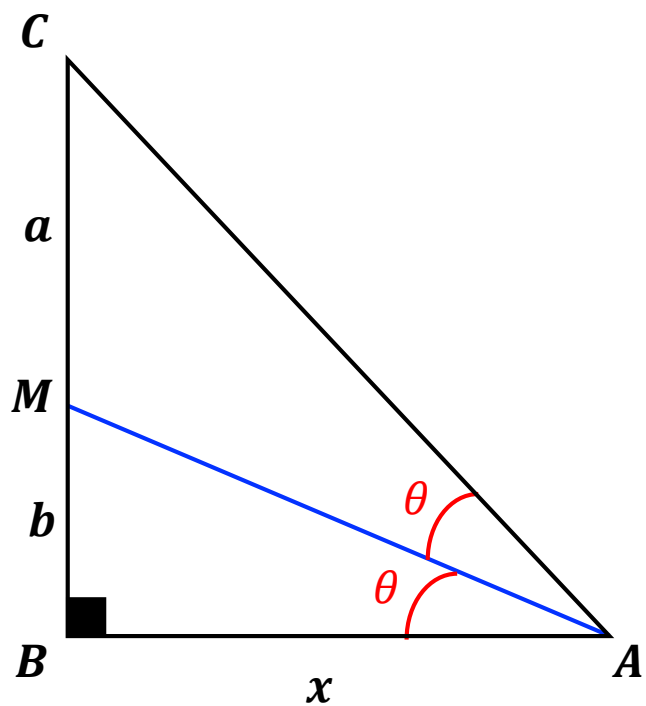
$$3\tan^2 x - 8\tan x + 3 = 0$$

$$3 + 3\tan^2 x = 8\tan x$$

$$3(1 + \tan^2 x) = 4(2\tan x)$$

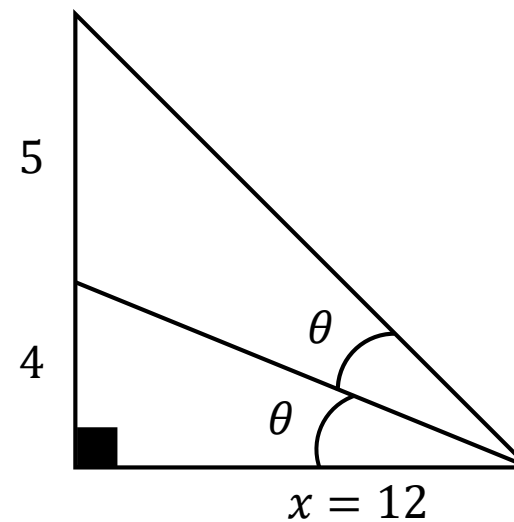
$$\frac{1 + \tan^2 x}{2\tan x} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\csc 2x = \frac{4}{3}$$



$$x = b \cdot \sqrt{\frac{a+b}{a-b}}$$

EJEMPLO: Calcule: $\tan \theta$



Resolución:

Aplicando la propiedad:

$$x = 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5+4}{5-4}}$$

$$x = 4 \cdot \sqrt{9}$$

$$x = 12$$

Nos piden:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{Cotx + Tanx = 2Csc2x}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Veamos: } Cotx + Tanx &= \frac{Cosx}{Senx} + \frac{Senx}{Cosx} \\ &= \frac{2(Cos^2x + Sen^2x)}{2 \cdot Senx \cdot Cosx} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{Sen2x} \\ &= 2Csc2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Cotx - Tanx = 2Cot2x}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Veamos: } Cotx - Tanx &= \frac{Cosx}{Senx} - \frac{Senx}{Cosx} \\ &= \frac{2(Cos^2x - Sen^2x)}{2 \cdot Senx \cdot Cosx} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{Cos2x}{Sen2x} \\ &= 2Cot2x \end{aligned}$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $Tanx + Cotx = 3$

Calcular: $Cos4x$

Resolución:

Dato: $Tanx + Cotx = 3$

$$2Csc2x = 3$$

$$Csc2x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$Sen2x = \frac{2}{3}$$

Nos piden:

$$Cos4x = 1 - 2Sen^2 2x$$

$$= 1 - 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{8}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\mathbf{Csc2x + Cot2x = Cotx}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Veamos: } Csc2x + Cot2x &= \frac{Cotx + Tanx}{2} + \frac{Cotx - Tanx}{2} \\ &= \frac{2Cotx}{2} \\ &= Cotx \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{Csc2x - Cot2x = Tanx}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Veamos: } Csc2x - Cot2x &= \frac{Cotx + Tanx}{2} - \left(\frac{Cotx - Tanx}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{Cotx + Tanx - Cotx + Tanx}{2} \\ &= \frac{2Tanx}{2} \\ &= Tanx \end{aligned}$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar:

$$E = Cscx + Csc2x + Csc4x + Cot4x$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = Cscx + Csc2x + \underbrace{Csc4x + Cot4x}$$

$$E = Cscx + \underbrace{Csc2x + Cot2x}$$

$$E = \underbrace{Cscx + Cotx}$$

$$E = Cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$(Senx + Cosx)^2 = 1 + Sen2x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\begin{aligned}(Senx + Cosx)^2 &= 1 + 2Senx.Cosx \\ &= 1 + Sen2x\end{aligned}$$

$$(Senx - Cosx)^2 = 1 - Sen2x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\begin{aligned}(Senx - Cosx)^2 &= 1 - 2Senx.Cosx \\ &= 1 - Sen2x\end{aligned}$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $Senx + Cosx = \frac{1}{3}$

Calcular: $Cos4x$

Resolución:

Dato:

$$Senx + Cosx = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(Senx + Cosx)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

$$1 + Sen2x = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$Sen2x = -\frac{8}{9}$$

Nos piden:

$$Cos4x = 1 - 2Sen^2 2x$$

$$= 1 - 2\left(-\frac{8}{9}\right)^2$$

$$= 1 - \frac{128}{81}$$

$$= -\frac{47}{81}$$

$$\text{Sec}2x + 1 = \text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Cot}x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sec}2x + 1 &= \frac{1}{\text{Cos}2x} + 1 \\ &= \frac{1 + \text{Cos}2x}{\text{Cos}2x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{2\text{Cos}x \cdot \text{Cos}x} \times \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Sen}x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{\text{Sen}2x} \cdot \frac{\text{Cos}x}{\text{Cos}x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{\text{Cos}2x} \cdot \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Sen}x} \\ &= \text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Cot}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Sec}2x - 1 = \text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Tan}x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sec}2x - 1 &= \frac{1}{\text{Cos}2x} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - \text{Cos}2x}{\text{Cos}2x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Sen}x} \times \frac{\text{Cos}x}{\text{Cos}x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{\text{Sen}2x} \cdot \frac{\text{Sen}x}{\text{Sen}x} \\ &= \frac{\text{Cos}2x}{\text{Cos}2x} \cdot \frac{\text{Cos}x}{\text{Cos}x} \\ &= \text{Tan}2x \cdot \text{Tan}x \end{aligned}$$

$$2\text{Sen}^2 x = 1 - \text{Cos}2x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\text{Cos}2x = 1 - 2\text{Sen}^2 x$$

$$2\text{Sen}^2 x = 1 - \text{Cos}2x$$

$$2\text{Cos}^2 x = 1 + \text{Cos}2x$$

Demostración:

Veamos:

$$\text{Cos}2x = 2\text{Cos}^2 x - 1$$

$$1 + \text{Cos}2x = 2\text{Cos}^2 x$$

EJEMPLO: Simplificar:

$$E = \frac{1 + \text{Sen}2x + \text{Cos}2x}{1 + \text{Sen}2x - \text{Cos}2x}$$

Resolución:

Ordenando:

$$E = \frac{1 + \text{Cos}2x + \text{Sen}2x}{1 - \text{Cos}2x + \text{Sen}2x}$$

$$E = \frac{2\text{Cos}^2 x + 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x}{2\text{Sen}^2 x + 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x}$$

$$E = \frac{2\text{Cos}x(\text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x)}{2\text{Sen}x(\text{Sen}x + \text{Cos}x)}$$

$$E = \text{Cot}x$$

$$8\text{Sen}^4 x = 3 - 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

Demostración:

Veamos: $(2\text{Sen}^2 x)^2 = (1 - \text{Cos}2x)^2$
 $2(4\text{Sen}^4 x) = (1 - 2\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}^2 2x)2$
 $8\text{Sen}^4 x = 2 - 4\text{Cos}2x + 2\text{Cos}^2 2x$
 $8\text{Sen}^4 x = 2 - 4\text{Cos}2x + 1 + \text{Cos}4x$
 $8\text{Sen}^4 x = 3 - 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$

$$8\text{Cos}^4 x = 3 + 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$$

Demostración:

Veamos: $(2\text{Cos}^2 x)^2 = (1 + \text{Cos}2x)^2$
 $2(4\text{Cos}^4 x) = (1 + 2\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}^2 2x)2$
 $8\text{Cos}^4 x = 2 + 4\text{Cos}2x + 2\text{Cos}^2 2x$
 $8\text{Cos}^4 x = 2 + 4\text{Cos}2x + 1 + \text{Cos}4x$
 $8\text{Cos}^4 x = 3 + 4\text{Cos}2x + \text{Cos}4x$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \text{Cos} 4x$$

Demostración:

Veamos: $2(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = (1 - 2\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x) 2$

$$2(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 2 - 4\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x$$

$$2(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 2 - (2\text{Sen} x \cdot \text{Cos} x)^2$$

$$2 \times 2(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = (2 - \text{Sen}^2 2x) 2$$

$$4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 4 - 2\text{Sen}^2 2x$$

$$4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 4 - (1 - \text{Cos} 4x)$$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \text{Cos} 4x$$

$$\text{Sen}^6 x + \text{Cos}^6 x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \text{Cos} 4x$$

Demostración:

Veamos: $4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = (1 - 3\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x) 4$

$$4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 4 - 3 \cdot 4\text{Sen}^2 x \cdot \text{Cos}^2 x$$

$$4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 4 - 3(2\text{Sen} x \cdot \text{Cos} x)^2$$

$$2 \times 4(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = (4 - 3\text{Sen}^2 2x) 2$$

$$8(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 8 - 3 \cdot 2\text{Sen}^2 2x$$

$$8(\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x) = 8 - 3(1 - \text{Cos} 4x)$$

$$\text{Sen}^4 x + \text{Cos}^4 x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \text{Cos} 4x$$

$$\text{Sen} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{Cos} x}{2}}$$

Demostración:

$$2\text{Sen}^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = 1 - \text{Cos} x$$

$$\text{Sen}^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{1 - \text{Cos} x}{2}$$

$$\text{Sen} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \text{Cos} x}{2}}$$

Recuerda:

El signo (+) o (-) dependerá del cuadrante del arco $\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\text{Cos} x = \frac{1}{3}; x \in \langle 270^\circ; 360^\circ \rangle$

Calcular: $\text{Sen} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$

Resolución:

Dato 1:

$$\text{Cos} x = \frac{1}{3}$$

Dato 2:

$$x \in \langle 270^\circ; 360^\circ \rangle \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \in \langle 135^\circ; 180^\circ \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \in \text{IIC}$$

Nos piden:

$$\text{Sen} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{1}{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

IIC

$$\Rightarrow \text{Sen} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

Demostración:

$$2\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 1 + \cos x$$

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos x}{2}}$$

Recuerda:

El signo (+) o (-) dependerá del cuadrante del arco $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\operatorname{Sen} x = -\frac{\sqrt{13}}{7}; x \in \langle 180^\circ; 270^\circ \rangle$

Calcular: $\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$

Resolución:

Dato 1: $x \in IIC \rightarrow (-; -)$

$$\operatorname{Sen} x = \frac{-\sqrt{13}}{7} = \frac{Y}{R} \rightarrow \operatorname{Cos} x = \frac{-6}{7}$$

-6 = X

Dato 2:

$$x \in \langle 180^\circ; 270^\circ \rangle \rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \in \langle 90^\circ; 135^\circ \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x}{2} \in IIC$$

Nos piden:

$$\underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)}_{IIC} = -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{-6}{7}}{2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{2}{1}}} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{14}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{14}}{\sqrt{14}} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{14}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

Demostración:

$$\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \frac{\sin \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{\cos \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

$$\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$$

Recuerda:

El signo (+) o (-) dependerá del cuadrante del arco $\left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$

EJEMPLO: Reducir:

$$E = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 37^\circ}{1 + \cos 37^\circ}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 53^\circ}{1 + \cos 53^\circ}}$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 37^\circ}{1 + \cos 37^\circ}}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos 53^\circ}{1 + \cos 53^\circ}}}$$

$$E = \tan \left(\frac{37^\circ}{2} \right) + \tan \left(\frac{53^\circ}{2} \right)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \csc x - \cot x$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} = \csc x + \cot x$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\tan x = 3$; x es agudo

Calcular: $\cot \left(45^\circ - \frac{x}{2} \right)$

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\tan x = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{\text{C.O.}}{\text{C.A.}}$$
$$\sqrt{10} = H$$

Nos piden:

$$\begin{aligned} \cot \left(45^\circ - \frac{x}{2} \right) &= \csc(90^\circ - x) + \cot(90^\circ - x) \\ &= \sec x + \tan x \\ &= \sqrt{10} + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} = 2 \csc x$$

$$\cot \frac{x}{2} - \tan \frac{x}{2} = 2 \cot x$$

EJEMPLO: Reducir:

$$M = \frac{2 \csc x - \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{2 \cot x + \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$M = \frac{2 \csc x - \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{2 \cot x + \tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}$$

$$M = \frac{\cot \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) + \cancel{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)} - \cancel{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}}{\cot \left(\frac{x}{2} \right) - \cancel{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)} + \cancel{\tan \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}}$$

$$M = \frac{\cot \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}{\cot \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)}$$

$$M = 1$$

$$\text{Sen}3x = 3\text{Sen}x - 4\text{Sen}^3x$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}(2x + x) = \text{Sen}2x \cdot \text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}2x$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = (2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x) \text{Cos}x + \text{Sen}x(1 - 2\text{Sen}^2x)$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = 2\text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}^2x + \text{Sen}x - 2\text{Sen}^3x$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = 2\text{Sen}x(1 - \text{Sen}^2x) + \text{Sen}x - 2\text{Sen}^3x$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = 3\text{Sen}x - 4\text{Sen}^3x$$

$$\text{Sen}3x = \text{Sen}x(2\text{Cos}2x + 1)$$

Demostración:

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = 3\text{Sen}x - 4\text{Sen}^3x$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = \text{Sen}x(3 - 2(2)\text{Sen}^2x)$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = \text{Sen}x(3 - 2(1 - \text{Cos}2x))$$

$$\text{Sen}(3x) = \text{Sen}x(1 + 2\text{Cos}2x)$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\text{Tan}x = \frac{3}{4}$; x es agudo

Calcular: $\text{Sen}3x$

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\text{Tan}x = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\text{C.O.}}{\text{C.A.}}$$

$$5 = H$$

Nos piden:

$$\text{Sen}3x = 3\text{Sen}x - 4\text{Sen}^3x$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - 4\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^3$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} - 4\left(\frac{27}{125}\right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{5} - \frac{108}{125}$$

$$= \frac{117}{125}$$

$$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

Demostración:

$$\cos(2x + x) = \cos 2x \cdot \cos x - \operatorname{sen} x \cdot \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$\cos(3x) = (2\cos^2 x - 1)\cos x - \operatorname{sen} x(2\operatorname{sen} x \cdot \cos x)$$

$$\cos(3x) = 2\cos^3 x - \cos x - 2\operatorname{sen}^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$\cos(3x) = 2\cos^3 x - \cos x - 2\cos x(1 - \cos^2 x)$$

$$\cos(3x) = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

$$\cos 3x = \cos x(2\cos 2x - 1)$$

Demostración:

$$\cos(3x) = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

$$\cos(3x) = \cos x(2(2)\cos^2 x - 3)$$

$$\cos(3x) = \cos x(2(1 + \cos 2x) - 3)$$

$$\cos(3x) = \cos x(2\cos 2x - 1)$$

EJEMPLO: Si: $\tan x = \frac{12}{5}$; x es agudo

Calcular: $\cos 3x$

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\tan x = \frac{12}{5} = \frac{\text{C.O.}}{\text{C.A.}} = \frac{12}{13} = H$$

Nos piden:

$$\cos 3x = 4\cos^3 x - 3\cos x$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)^3 - 3\left(\frac{5}{13}\right)$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{125}{2197}\right) - \frac{15}{13}$$

$$= \frac{500}{2197} - \frac{15}{13}$$

$$= -\frac{2035}{2197}$$

$$\tan 3x = \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan(2x + x) &= \frac{\tan 2x + \tan x}{1 - \tan 2x \cdot \tan x} \\ \tan(3x) &= \frac{\frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} + \tan x}{1 - \left(\frac{2\tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x}\right)\tan x} \\ \tan(3x) &= \frac{\frac{2\tan x + \tan x - \tan^3 x}{\cancel{1 - \tan^2 x}}}{\frac{1 - \tan^2 x - 2\tan^2 x}{\cancel{1 - \tan^2 x}}} \\ \tan(3x) &= \frac{3\tan x - \tan^3 x}{1 - 3\tan^2 x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} = \frac{2\cos 2x + 1}{2\cos 2x - 1}$$

Demostración:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan 3x &= \frac{\sin 3x}{\cos 3x} \\ \tan 3x &= \frac{\sin x(2\cos 2x + 1)}{\cos x(2\cos 2x - 1)} \\ \tan 3x &= \tan x \frac{(2\cos 2x + 1)}{(2\cos 2x - 1)} \\ \frac{\tan 3x}{\tan x} &= \frac{(2\cos 2x + 1)}{(2\cos 2x - 1)}\end{aligned}$$

Despejando:

$$4\text{Sen}^3 x = 3\text{Sen}x - \text{Sen}3x$$

$$4\text{Cos}^3 x = 3\text{Cos}x + \text{Cos}3x$$

EJEMPLO: Reducir:

$$E = \frac{4\text{Sen}^3 10^\circ + 4\text{Cos}^3 20^\circ}{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ}$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$E = \frac{4\text{Sen}^3 10^\circ + 4\text{Cos}^3 20^\circ}{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ}$$

$$E = \frac{3\text{Sen}10^\circ - \text{Sen}30^\circ + 3\text{Cos}20^\circ + \text{Cos}60^\circ}{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ}$$

$$E = \frac{3\text{Sen}10^\circ - \cancel{\frac{1}{2}} + 3\text{Cos}20^\circ + \cancel{\frac{1}{2}}}{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ}$$

$$E = \frac{3(\cancel{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ})}{\cancel{\text{Sen}10^\circ + \text{Cos}20^\circ}}$$

$$E = 3$$

$$4\text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) \cdot \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) = \text{Sen}3x$$

$$4\text{Cos}(60^\circ - x) \cdot \text{Cos}x \cdot \text{Cos}(60^\circ + x) = \text{Cos}3x$$

$$\text{Tan}x \cdot \text{Tan}(60^\circ - x) \cdot \text{Tan}(60^\circ + x) = \text{Tan}3x$$

EJEMPLO: Reducir:

$$E = 4\text{Sen}20^\circ \cdot \text{Sen}40^\circ \cdot \text{Sen}80^\circ$$

Resolución:

Veamos:

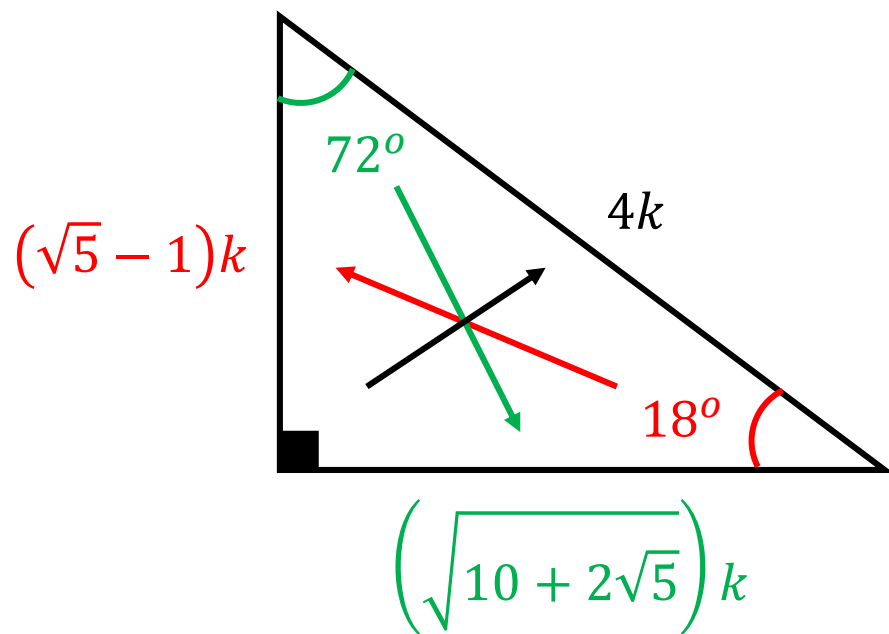
$$E = 4\text{Sen}20^\circ \cdot \text{Sen}40^\circ \cdot \text{Sen}80^\circ$$

$$E = 4\text{Sen}20^\circ \cdot \text{Sen}(60^\circ - 20^\circ) \cdot \text{Sen}(60^\circ - 20^\circ)$$

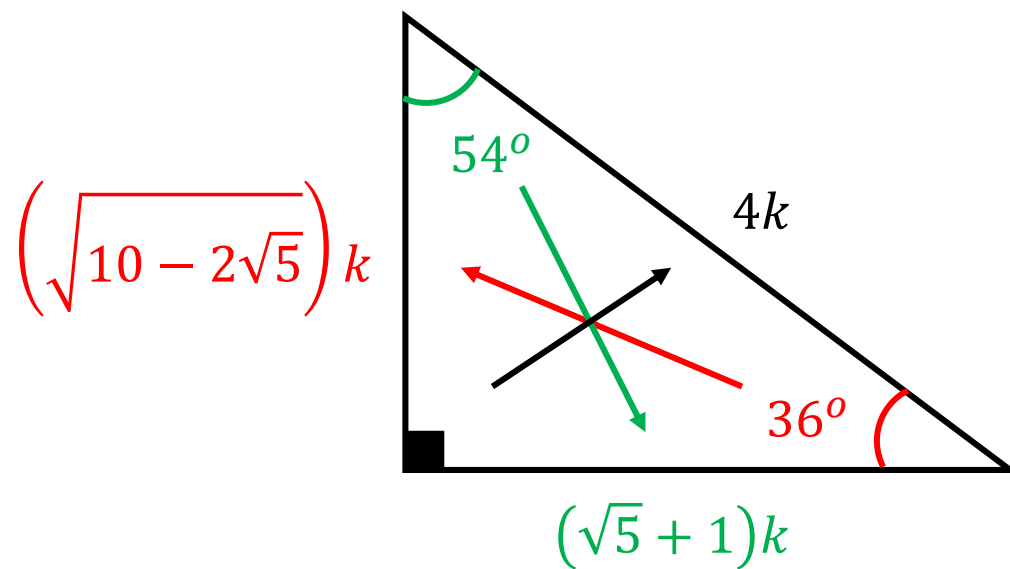
$$E = \text{Sen}3(20^\circ)$$

$$E = \text{Sen}60^\circ$$

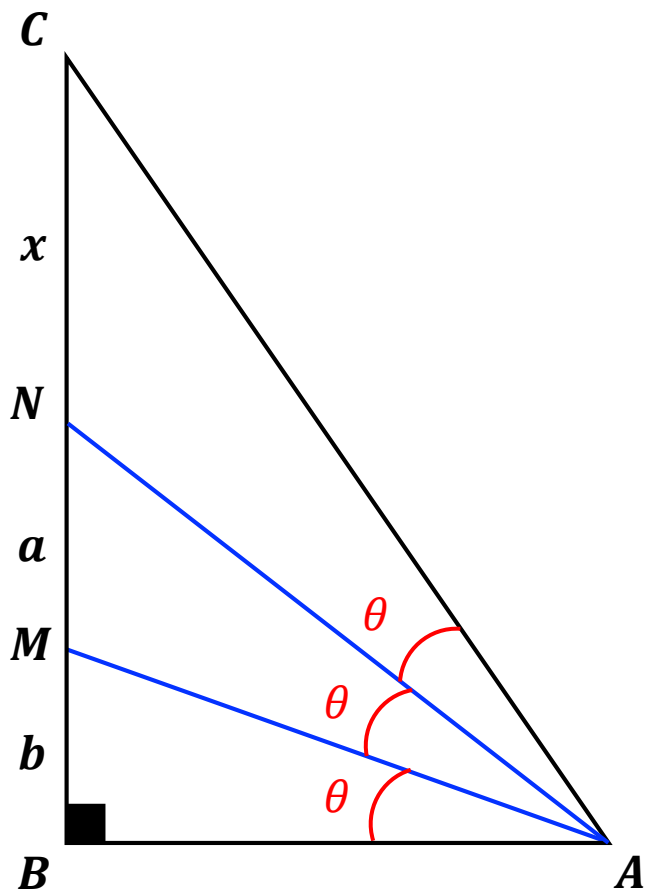
$$E = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



$$\text{Sen}18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$$

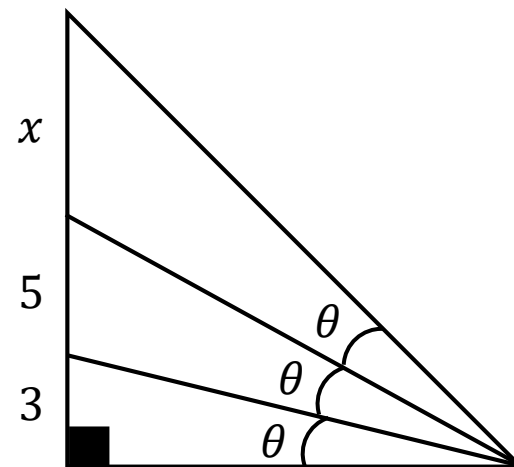


$$\text{Cos}36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$$



$$x = \frac{a^2}{2b - a}$$

EJEMPLO: Calcule: "x"



Resolución:

Aplicando la propiedad:

$$x = \frac{5^2}{2(3) - 5}$$

$$x = \frac{25}{1}$$

$$x = 25$$

MOMENTO DE PRACTICAR

PROBLEMAS Y RESOLUCIÓN

EJERCICIO 1

Hallar el valor de:

$$\tan 2A + \tan 2B - \tan \frac{5\pi}{4}$$

Sabiendo que:

$$\begin{aligned}\tan A - \tan B &= 1 \\ \sin 2A &= -2 + 4\sin^2 A\end{aligned}$$

A) -2	B) -1	C) 0
D) 1	E) 2	

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2A &= -2(1 - 2\sin^2 A) \\ \sin 2A &= -2(\cos 2A) \\ \tan 2A &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Luego:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2\tan A}{1 - \tan^2 A} &= -2 \\ 2\tan A &= -2 + 2\tan^2 A\end{aligned}$$

Reemplazando: $\tan A = 1 + \tan B$

Tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned}2(1 + \tan B) &= -2 + 2(1 + \tan B)^2 \\ 2 + 2\tan B &= -2 + 2 + 4\tan B + 2\tan^2 B \\ 2 - 2\tan^2 B &= 2\tan B \\ 2(1 - \tan^2 B) &= 2\tan B \\ 2 &= \frac{2\tan B}{1 - \tan^2 B} \\ 2 &= \tan 2B\end{aligned}$$

Nos piden:

$$(-2) + (2) - \left(\tan \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$

Calcular:

$$E = \text{Sen}^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + \text{Sen}^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

A) $\sqrt{2}/2$

B) $-\sqrt{2}/2$

C) $3/4$

D) $-1/2$

E) $3/2$

Resolución:

Multiplicando por 4:

$$4E = 4\text{Sen}^4 \frac{\pi}{16} + 4\text{Sen}^4 \frac{3\pi}{16} + 2\text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8} + 2\text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$4E = \left(2\text{Sen}^2 \frac{\pi}{16}\right)^2 + \left(2\text{Sen}^2 \frac{3\pi}{16}\right)^2 + 2\text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8} + 2\text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$4E = \left(1 - \text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 + \left(1 - \text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)^2 + 2\text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8} + 2\text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$4E = 1 - \cancel{2\text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8}} + \text{Cos}^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + 1 - \cancel{2\text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}} + \text{Cos}^2 \frac{3\pi}{8} + \cancel{2\text{Cos} \frac{\pi}{8}} + \cancel{2\text{Cos} \frac{3\pi}{8}}$$

$$4E = 2 + \text{Cos}^2 \frac{\pi}{8} + \text{Sen}^2 \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$E = 3/4$$

EJERCICIO 3

Si " x " es un ángulo en el primer cuadrante y:

$$\text{Tan}x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Encontrar el valor de la siguiente expresión:

$$E = \left(\frac{\text{Sen}2x}{\text{Csc}x + \text{Sen}x} \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{a}{b}}$$

A) $\frac{2a}{a+b}$	B) $\frac{b}{a+b}$	C) $\frac{2b}{a+2b}$
D) $\frac{2a}{2a+b}$	E) $\frac{ab}{a+b}$	

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\text{Tan}^2x = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{Cot}^2x = \frac{b}{a}$$

Nos piden:

$$E = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x}{\text{Csc}x + \text{Sen}x} \right) \sqrt{1 + \text{Tan}^2x}$$

$$E = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \text{Sen}x \cdot \text{Cos}x}{\text{Csc}x + \text{Sen}x} \right) \sqrt{\text{Sec}^2x}$$

$$E = \left(\frac{2 \cdot \text{Sen}x}{\text{Csc}x + \text{Sen}x} \right) \left(\frac{\text{Csc}x}{\text{Csc}x} \right)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{2}{\text{Csc}^2x + 1} \right)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{2}{\text{Cot}^2x + 2} \right)$$

$$E = \left(\frac{2a}{b + 2a} \right)$$

$$K = \sec 2x - \sec x \cdot \tan x$$


c) $\sqrt{2}$

E) 0

 $K = 1$

EJERCICIO 5

Si:

$$3\text{Csc}x + 2\text{Csc}y + \text{Csc}z = \text{Cot}z + 2\text{Cot}y + 3\text{Cot}x$$

Calcule:

$$H = \frac{27\text{Tan}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{y}{2} \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{8\text{Tan}^2 \frac{y}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{\text{Tan}^2 \frac{z}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} \text{Tan} \frac{y}{2}}$$

A) 3

B) 6

C) 12

D) 9

E) 18

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\begin{aligned} &3(\text{Csc}x - \text{Cot}x) \\ &+ 2(\text{Csc}y - \text{Cot}y) \\ &+ (\text{Csc}z - \text{Cot}z) = 0 \\ &3\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} + 2\text{Tan} \frac{y}{2} + \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Por Identidad Condicional:

$$\begin{aligned} &27\text{Tan}^3 \frac{x}{2} + 8\text{Tan}^3 \frac{y}{2} + \text{Tan}^3 \frac{z}{2} = 3 \left(\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \text{Tan} \frac{y}{2} \cdot \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2} \right) \\ &\frac{27\text{Tan}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{y}{2} \cdot \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{8\text{Tan}^3 \frac{y}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \text{Tan} \frac{z}{2}} + \frac{\text{Tan}^3 \frac{z}{2}}{\text{Tan} \frac{x}{2} \cdot \text{Tan} \frac{y}{2}} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

Siendo:

$$\sqrt{\text{Sen}\theta + \text{Cos}\theta - \sqrt{2\text{Sen}2\theta}} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$$

Para $\theta \in \langle 0; \pi/4 \rangle$. Calcular: x/y

A) $\text{Tan}\theta$	B) $\text{Cot}\theta$	C) $\text{Tan}2\theta$
D) $\text{Cot}2\theta$	E) $\text{Tan}2\theta \cdot \text{Tan}\theta$	

Resolución:

Dato:

$$\sqrt{\text{Sen}\theta + \text{Cos}\theta - \sqrt{2(2\text{Sen}\theta\text{Cos}\theta)}} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$$

$$\sqrt{\text{Sen}\theta + \text{Cos}\theta - 2\sqrt{\text{Sen}\theta\text{Cos}\theta}} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$$

Como $\theta \in \langle 0; \pi/4 \rangle$, tenemos:

$$\text{Cos}\theta > \text{Sen}\theta$$

Entonces:

$$\sqrt{\text{Cos}\theta} - \sqrt{\text{Sen}\theta} = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{y}$$

Tenemos:

$$x = \text{Cos}\theta$$

$$y = \text{Sen}\theta$$

Nos piden:

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{\text{Cos}\theta}{\text{Sen}\theta} = \text{Cot}\theta$$

EJERCICIO 7

Hallar los valores de "R", si:

$$R = \cos 2x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x$$

A) $\left[-2; \frac{1}{2}\right]$	B) $\left[-3; \frac{1}{2}\right]$	C) $\left[-2; \frac{3}{2}\right]$
D) $\left[-3; \frac{3}{2}\right]$	E) $\left[-1; \frac{3}{2}\right]$	

Resolución:

Dato: $R = 1 - 2 \operatorname{sen}^2 x + 2 \operatorname{sen} x$

$$R = 1 - 2(\operatorname{sen}^2 x - \operatorname{sen} x)$$

Formando el Trinomio Cuadrado Perfecto:

$$R = 1 - 2((\operatorname{sen} x)^2 - 2(\operatorname{sen} x)(1/2) + (1/2)^2 - (1/2)^2)$$

$$R = 3/2 - 2(\operatorname{sen} x - 1/2)^2$$

Por C.T.:

$$-1 \leq \operatorname{sen} x \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq \operatorname{sen} x - \frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0 \leq \left(\operatorname{sen} x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \leq \frac{9}{4}$$

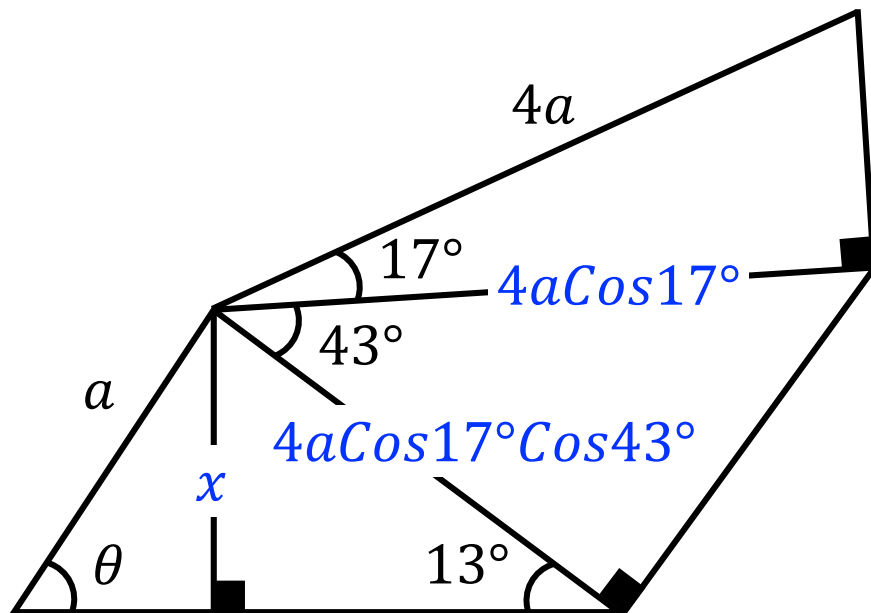
$$\begin{aligned} &\times (-2) \quad 0 \geq -2 \left(\operatorname{sen} x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \geq -\frac{9}{2} \\ &+ \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \geq R \geq -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R \in \left[-3; \frac{3}{2}\right]$$

EJERCICIO 8

En el cubo mostrado, calcular:

$$K = \sec 2x - \sec x \cdot \tan x$$



Resolución:

Datos: $x = a \operatorname{Sen} \theta$

$$x = 4a \cos 17^\circ \cdot \cos 43^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Sen} 13^\circ$$

Igualando:

$$a \operatorname{Sen} \theta = 4a \cos 17^\circ \cdot \cos 43^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Sen} 13^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Sen} \theta = 4 \operatorname{Sen} 73^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Sen} 47^\circ \cdot \operatorname{Sen} 13^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Sen} \theta = 4 \operatorname{Sen}(60^\circ + 13^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{Sen}(60^\circ - 13^\circ) \cdot \operatorname{Sen} 13^\circ$$

$$\operatorname{Sen} \theta = \operatorname{Sen} 39^\circ$$

Entonces:

$$\theta = 39^\circ$$

A) 39°	B) 17°	C) 36°
D) 51°	E) 48°	

EJERCICIO 9

Hallar "x" en:

$$\left(\frac{1 - \cos 9\theta}{1 - \cos 3\theta} \right) = (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2$$

A) $2\text{Sen}2\theta$

B) $1 - \text{Sen}2\theta$

C) $2\cos 2\theta$

D) $2\cos \theta$

E) $2\text{Sen}\theta$

Resolución:

Veamos:

$$\left(\frac{2\text{Sen}^2 \frac{9\theta}{2}}{2\text{Sen}^2 \frac{3\theta}{2}} \right) = (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2$$

$$(2\cos 3\theta + 1)^2 = (x^3 - 3x + 1)^2$$

$$8\cos^3 \theta - 6\cos \theta + 1 = x^3 - 3x + 1$$

$$(2\cos \theta)^3 - 3(2\cos \theta) + 1 = x^3 - 3x + 1$$

Notamos:

$$x = 2\cos \theta$$

EJERCICIO 10

Si el determinante de la matriz:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) & \text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) & \text{Sen}x \\ \text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) & \text{Sen}x & \text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) \\ \text{Sen}x & \text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) & \text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) \end{bmatrix}$$

Es de la forma:

$$m\text{Sen}\theta + n\text{Sen}3\theta$$

Calcular:

$$J = m - n$$

A) 1/2	B) 1
C) 2	D) 1/4
E) 0	

Resolución:

Calculando la determinante:

$$\Delta = \frac{3}{4}\text{Sen}3x - \text{Sen}^3x - \text{Sen}^3(60^\circ + x) - \text{Sen}^3(60^\circ - x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\Delta &= 3\text{Sen}3x - 4\text{Sen}^3x \\ &\quad - 4\text{Sen}^3(60^\circ + x) - 4\text{Sen}^3(60^\circ - x) \\ 4\Delta &= 3\text{Sen}3x + \text{Sen}3x - 3\text{Sen}x \\ &\quad + \text{Sen}(180^\circ + 3x) - 3\text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) \\ &\quad + \text{Sen}(180^\circ - 3x) - 3\text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) \\ 4\Delta &= 3\text{Sen}3x + \text{Sen}3x - 3\text{Sen}x \\ &\quad - \text{Sen}3x - 3\text{Sen}(60^\circ + x) \\ &\quad + \text{Sen}3x - 3\text{Sen}(60^\circ - x) \\ 4\Delta &= 4\text{Sen}3x - 3\text{Sen}x - 3(2\text{Sen}60^\circ \cdot \text{Cos}x) \\ 4\Delta &= 4\text{Sen}3x - 3(\text{Sen}x + \sqrt{3}\text{Cos}x) \\ 4\Delta &= 4\text{Sen}3x - 2 \times 3\text{Sen}(x + 60^\circ) \\ 4\Delta &= 2\text{Sen}3x + 2\text{Sen}x \\ \Delta &= \frac{1}{2}\text{Sen}3x + \frac{1}{2}\text{Sen}x = m\text{Sen}\theta + n\text{Sen}3\theta \end{aligned}$$

Nos piden:

$$J = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>B</i>



FIN DE LA SESIÓN

PRACTICA Y APRENDERÁS